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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/555,277

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EXAMINER

RENWICK, REGINALD A

ART UNIT

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3714

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/555,277	Applicant(s) ANDO, TAKUYA	
	Examiner REGINALD A. RENWICK	Art Unit 3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08/13/2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 7, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (U.S. Patent No. 6,364,765) in view of Tanner (U.S. Patent 7,052,392).

Re claims 1, 7, and 10 : Walker discloses a game machine consisting of : an identifier, unique to each of the stations wherein the identifier is a client identifier (column 4, lines 2-3; column 7, lines 3-16); and a receiver, which receives personal information from the player (column 6, lines 4-7, 29-32); a first storage, which stores the personal information while associating with the identifier, with respect to each of the stations (column 10, lines 6-14); a second storage, which stores a first play record of the player while associating with the player information, with respect to each of the stations (column 10, lines 14-25) wherein the first play record is a timestamp; a judge, which judges whether there exists a second play record which satisfies a first prize requirement among the first play records stored in the second storage (column 8, lines 16-30; column 14, lines

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58-67; column 15, lines 1-2); a first specifier, which specifies a player who satisfies the first prize requirement in a case where there exists the second play record, with reference to the player information associated with the second play record (column 14, lines 58-64); a second specifier, which specifies a station at which the player specified by the first specifier plays, with reference to the identifier associated with the personal information referred by the first specifier (column 15, lines 2-9); and a condition arranger, which changes a condition of the game performed at the station specified by the second specifier so as to be more advantageous to the player specified by the first specifier, and maintains the changed condition until a cancel condition is satisfied (Abstract; column 10, lines 5-23; column 12, lines 39-49).

Although Walker discloses a secondary game in which a player is specified by the first specifier (Abstract), Walker fails to disclose a condition arranger, which changes a condition of the game performed at the station specified by the second specifier so as to be more advantageous to the player specified by the first specifier, and maintains the changed condition until a cancel condition is satisfied. However, Tanner discloses a condition arranger wherein the condition that is changed becomes more advantageous to the player during a bonus game (Title; Abstract; column 12, lines 4-30) and the condition remains until the bonus game is concluded (Abstract; column 12, lines 19-22). Furthermore the condition is enabled by the network in accordance with a specifier of the specific game machine (column 6, lines 7-10). It would have been obvious to one

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skilled in the art to offer an advantage to a player for the purpose of attracting players who prefer skill based game where they have a greater likelihood for winning.

3. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in view of Seelig et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,997,400).

Re claims 2 and 3: Walker/Tanner significantly meets the limitations of claim of claims 2 and 3 except for disclosing that the first prize requirement is arranged in each of a plurality of classes where the higher one of the classes is more difficult to be satisfied. Seelig et al. discloses that prizes requirement is arranged in each of a plurality of classes based on the final placement of the horse in which payment is greater for the player who's horse that finishes in the higher position. Certainly because one has to move past a plurality of horses, then it would be more difficult to achieve first place in the race (column 3, lines 17-24; column 4, lines 5-13). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate the placing order or Seelig et al. into the horse racing game of Price/Tanner for the purpose of imitating real horse racing on an electronic device.

4. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Price (U.S. Patent No. 6,776,715) in view of Tanner in view of Palmer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,939,224).

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Re claims 4 and 9: Walker does not specifically disclose that a first amount of a gaming value is inputted by each player to execute the game, and a second amount of the gaming value is outputted to each player as a result of the game; and the master machine manages the second amount of the gaming value in each of the gaming machines. However Price discloses such (column 4, lines 51-67; column 5, lines 1-4). It would have been obvious to combine Walker with the game controller of Price as it is commonly known in the art that game machines operate through the use of inputted credits. However Walker/Price do not disclose that the amount outputted is in accordance with an one hundred percent or less ratio of the first. However Palmer et al. discloses a gaming device having varying risk player selections that a computer can adapt the payout of horses to be lower than the player's wager or the payout can be zero (column 3, lines 44-50. Because Palmer et al. discloses a range for payout inclusive of a payout range of 0% to 100% of the player's initial wager, the game device incorporates the limitation of a payout between 0% and 100%. It would have been obvious to try to incorporate the percentage range of Palmer et al. with the game machine of Walker/Tanner/Price in combination, for achieving the predictable result where a player might not recoup their initial wager for reasons that there was no risk in that particular wager.

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5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in view of Price in view of Palmer et al. in view of Barrie et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,837,728).

Re claim 5: Walker as modified by Tanner significantly meets the limitations of claim 5, except for disclosing an accumulator, which accumulates a third amount of the gaming value which is predetermined ratio of the first amount; and a bonus presenter, which outputs all the gaming value accumulated in the accumulator is outputted to a station associated with a player who satisfies a second prize requirement. Barrie et al. discloses an accumulator, which accumulates a third amount of the gaming value which is predetermined ratio of the first amount (column 1, lines 19-49; column 2, lines 1-20); and a bonus presenter, which outputs all the gaming value accumulated in the accumulator is outputted to a station associated with a player who satisfies a second prize requirement (column 1, lines 19-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate an accumulator and bonus presenter as disclosed by Barrie et al., to improve on the game system of Walker/Price/Tanner in combination for achieving the predictable result of drawing casino attendees to the game machines with the excitement produced an increasing and substantial bonus jackpot.

6. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in view of Price in view of Palmer et al. in view of Nakagawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,019,369).

Re claim 6: Nakagawa et al. discloses that the game machine comprises of a horse racing game in which the player bets the first amount of the gaming value with respect to at least one of the horses; the player receives winnings in accordance with the result of the game and odd; and the condition of the game includes at least the odds (column 4, lines 51-67; column 5, lines 1-4). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to place odds on the participant horses in the game of Walker/Tanner combination so as to mimic a real horse racing gambling environment, which would have encouraged more casino attendees to play the game.

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in view of Hanai (U.S. Patent No. 5,816,920).

Re claim 8: Walker and Tanner in combination significantly meets the limitations of claim 8, except for disclosing that the master machine is located in a game machine. However discloses Hanai, which discloses a game system and method of entering game system in which a master machine is located in a game machine (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one in the art to place a master machine in a game machine for the purpose of adding game machines to a collection of game machines that are currently occupied with customers which would eliminate the problems of complex re-entry procedure of game machines as well and the halting of all the game terminals that are operating which loses money for the casino.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in further view of Barrie (5,833,537).

Re claim 10: Walker and Tanner in combination fail to disclose the limitations of claim 10. However, Barrie discloses a condition arranger wherein the condition increases the percentage of payout to the player because a persistent condition in the form of a multiplier increases the percentage of payout from a given payline (Abstract; column 4, lines 66-67; column 6, lines 1-23). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to attract players by offering the advantage of a larger payout increase.

8. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Tanner in further view of Feritta et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,302,793).

Re claim 11: Walker fails to disclose that first play record comprises at least one of a number of credits wagered by the player in a previous round of wagering on the game, a number of credits won by the player in the previous round of wagering on the game, a total number of credits wagered by the player, and a total number of credits won by the player. However, Feritta discloses the storing of a total number of credits wagered by the player (column 1, lines 26-48; column 2, lines 46-57). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the claim limitations of Walker and Barrie in combination

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to incorporate the storing of wagering information of Feritta for the purpose of rating players.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered and are persuasive.

10. The Applicant has successfully argued that Walker in view of Olsen does not disclose a condition arranger under the specified claim language. Therefore attention must be directed towards Tanner (U.S. Patent No. 7,052,392) which discloses a condition arranger wherein the condition that is changed becomes more advantageous to the player during a bonus game (Title; Abstract; column 12, lines 4-30) and the condition remains until the bonus game is concluded (Abstract; column 12, lines 19-22). Furthermore the condition is enabled by the network in accordance with a specifier of specific game machines (column 6, lines 7-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to offer an advantage to a player for the purpose of attracting players who prefer skill based game where they have a greater likelihood for winning.

11. The Applicant also has stated that the examiner has failed to specify a portion of Walker for teaching the claimed feature of "a plurality of stations." However, the disclosure of Walker states "The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for registering and conducting a secondary game of chance on multiple client slot machines of a slot machine network (column 3, lines 44-53)." The Applicant further

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contends that the examiner sites separate and distinct elements of Walker to recite a particular claim and the particular element that the Applicant states is distinct is card reader to the kiosks. However, Walker shows in Fig. 3 that a card reader is also applied to a client gaming device.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to REGINALD A. RENWICK whose telephone number is (571)270-1913. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30AM-5:00PM, Alt Fridays, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on 571-272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Dmitry Suhol/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
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/R. A. R./

Examiner, Art Unit 3714